new. The portions of Professor Gorby's renton rock gas territory omitted from the Phinney map, Professor Phinney thinks, s not regularly connected with the main body of the Trenton-rock gas area of the State, although be has marked small areas at Sheridan, Eagle Crown and Carmel, in Hamilton county: Lynn, in the lower part of Randolph county: Hagerstown, in Wayne county; Brookville, in Franklin county, and Lawrenceburg, in Dearborn county, where gas has been found in the Trenton formation. The latter, however, he thinks so far removed from the main body that the supply must necessarily be uncertain and treacherous.

It will be seen that the Trenton-rock gas area of the State, which forms the main source of its present gas supply, is reduced, by Professor Phinney's observations, to something over three-fifths of that give by Professor Gorby's chart, but, even taking the lesser figures as a basis of calculation, it will be readily seen how large a portion of the State now ranks as undisputed gas territory. Fifteen of its largest counties, with a united area of nearly 4,000 square miles, are included in the list of reliable gas producers, and if the number of counties which have a less reliable supply of their own, and the counties supplied by pipe-lines from their neighbors are to be added. there are upwards of thirty counties in this State to be considered in any investiga-tion of direct benefits received from the substitution of natural gas for their former fuel. Then there are the projected pipe-lines which, taking courage from those already built, and from recent decisions to the effect that gas cannot be controlled by even a Democratic Legislature and may be sold wherever it can be pushed, are not only stretching out to such points as Rush-ville, Franklin and Columbus, but piuming themselves for a flight to Chicago in the northwest, and Cincinnati in the south-

There are some interesting questions, too, connected with the leasing of land for gas purposes in this State, the number of acres already secured by ontside corporations, how these syndicates are being formed and floated, and how the number of acres of gas lands aiready controlled by them compare with the balance of the gas territory of this State still in the market. I will try tothrough these heaven-blessed sections whose inhabitants, when days grow long and nights grow cold, only have to open the back door and tell the hired man to open another bottle and turn on another well.

GAS AT MUNCIE.

It Causes a Rapid Increase of Population and Manufacturing Capital.

Delaware county is the land of the boon er. I have been more and more impressed, daily, with this fact in going over the county, and especially so during my stay in the beautiful little city of Muncie, the county-seat. "The diamond fields of Australia," says one local chronicler, writing up the visit of the last delegation of New Yorkers that came out to inspect this section, "the gold mines of California and the petroleum wells of Pennsylvania are no comparison to the natural-gas field of Indiana." "Come," says another enthusiast, "where the fairy farm in fairness, the culture of choice people centered together, the music of mighty manufactories and the buzz of bustling business, shall make a city in this center of America whose fame shall flow forever onward. Ye who have watched upon the shore of life, wishing the wind and waves would lay wealth at your feet, but like a lily with stem severed it drifted ever in a circle, n ever approaching your long grasp-come to mag nificent Muncie, and share the sunshine of its splendors. It is no chrysalis whose wings must wait to be grown by the sunlight of prosperity which shall penetrate the shade of its obscurity, but a fullgrown butterfly that can fly upward and meet the sun's full rays." There is consid erable mixing of metaphors in the literature of the real estate agent, and more rhapsodizing than the seeker for investments cares to encounter in his search for a location, but a good deal can be pardoned to people who saw their town grow in a few brief months from an ordinary countyseat of six or seven thousand inhabitants, with a few stores and minor manufactories, to a bustling city with twice the number of its former residents, and manufactories that rival some of the largest of their kind in the oldest and largest manufacturing Natural gas was struck at Muncie Nov.

consisted of a bagging factory, with eightdred operatives; an bent-wood-works, employing about the same number of people; a few smaller wood-working establishments; two iron-working concerns of small capac-ity, and the usual shops and trades for local supply. It is doubtful if the entire capital oved here then in manufacturing enterprises exceeded \$250,000, or furnished occupation for more than 800 operatives. The list of manufactories now located here has increased by twenty-six additions, and the records indicate an invested capital of over \$1,900,000 and the employent of more than 2,000 operatives in various manufacturing enterprises. Other portions of the county have not been correspondingly fortunate Eaton, Yo. ktown, Albany and Daleville have each two excellent gas wells, and one, but none of these places has made any notable progress in a manuacturing way as a result of the new fue It has served the purpose of a domestic fuel and illuminant throughout the 'county, however, almost as fully and freely as the water wells and streams have furnished drink. There are few farmers who have not secured it. A natural-gas well goes down in this county with as much certainty that the finding of gas will reward the borer as there is that water will be secured in a driven well, and the farmers of a par-ticular neighborhood can join together, sink a well, and pipe the product to their farms, using surface-pipe mainly, and leaving a flambeau here and there to light up a lonely ane or narrow crossing on the way. It is found in many barns, where it is used for both heating and illuminating purposes, and the winter food for some of the stock is cooked by it, and at the same time they are kept warm. Co-operative companies are numerous in many localities, in which a \$50 share entitles the holder to free gas for domestic use during the time of its continuance, making the entire cost of gas for both heating and illuminating purposes the interest on \$50, or less than \$4 a year to a

11, 1886. At that time the manufactures

Coming back to Muncie the impression it makes upon a visitor who inspects it for the first time since its fuel revolution, is the marked improvement the find has made in the exterior appearance of the city. It is as neat as the Dutch village described by Washington Irving, where the housewives holystone the pavements daily, and the guest is provided with pattens the ment he enters the front yard. The Council has enforced the sidewalk ordinance until property owners have made the paths in front of their holdings straight smooth, and this is true not only of the central but of the outlying portions of the city as well. An electric lighting system, including both are and incandescents, supplements the natural and artificial gas illumination. A streetrailroad plant that leaves out the electric problem and patient mule, traverses the principal streets, and the motor is adummy otive that makes all the noise pleases, and apparently with no bad effects on either man or beast. Some of the new buildings will astonish absent Muncieites who have been away since the gas boom started, as much when they return as the new village of Falling Waters astonished Rip Van Winkle when he came back from his twenty years' nap in the Catskills. The Anthony building, where the improvement companies are quartered is as handsome an office building as there is in the State, and the Boyce Block is a creditable specimen of the business houses recently erected. There is apparently a much better supply of property than residences, and newfind it difficult to habitation, although a habitation, additions on all sides of the city have been rapidly built up. "There is not a dwellingouse for rent here at this time," said Secretary Goshorn, of the City Improvement Company, "and a good many employes of the new factories which have located here are obliged to double up, two families liv-ing in one house, until further accommodaparts of the city have more than doubled, and acre property on the outskirts is held at ten times the value placed upon it before works, the wire-mill and the American | Red Cross Cough Drops 5 cents per box.

the gas discovery was made. Four hundred dollars a foot is asked for business sites opposite the Authony building. Apart from residence sites in the new additions, which are still offered at reasonable figures, the only cheap properties to be had in Muncie are factory sites, which are still freely offered, although the days of bonuses and extra inducements beyond free land and free gas, seem to be over.
"We have sunk forty-three gas wells

here, and have now twenty-six factories

and other industries of considerable importance," said James Boyce, who has perhaps done more than any other man to build up Muncie's interests. They are the Muncie nail-works, the Rubber Company, the Skewer Company, the bending-works, the Johnson Hard-wood Lumber Company, Coleman's heading factory Ball's washing-machine-works, the Muncie Casket Company, the Indiana Bridge Com-pany, the Pulp Company, the Muncie Glass Company, the Bagging Manufacturing Company, the handle-works, the Shoe and Leather Company, Maring, Hart & Co.'s window-glass factory, the Hemingway Glass Company, C. H. Over's window-glass-works, the Ball bottle-works, the Muncie Natural-gas Company, the Brooks creamery, the Adams plow-works, the Chamberlain pump factory, Ball Brothers stamping-works, Bennett & Moore's and Mock's brick-works and the Tyler plaining - mill. Some few of these we had before the gas was found but they have been so much improved and enlarged since that time that they are practically new concerns. They foot up in capital invested \$1,933,000, and their united pay-rolls show a total of 2,183 employes, for which we are indebted to our natural-gas advantages. What other increase the latter has brought to us can only be approxi-mated. The work in the new factories is largely skilled and high-priced labor, and the money paid out for it weekly cuts an important figure in our exchanges. With the additions to our factory labor there has been a corresponding increase in other classes of population. While there are no exact means of determining the number of present population. I am sure, new houses the number of

built and occupied, and the partial enumerations made, that we have more than doubled our population in the last three years, and I think that a fair census to-day would give us 15,000 residents of the city. A fair estimate of the saving in fuel, based on that number of gas consumers, would be \$250,000, and I do not believe that there are a hundred families here without it. Competition and co-operative companies have reduced the price to a minimum, and I am furnishing it to my tenants at \$1 a month, beside looking after their piping and keeping their stoves and. connections in order. The saving effected by its use to manufacturers here will certainly amount to another quarter million, and I think it would be safe to say that we are being benefited in our financial saying alone to the extent of \$500,000 annually, saying nothing about the increase in our comfort and convenience. Of the factories we have secured some few received cash bonuses, others only free land and free gas, and some bought their sites and had gas thrown in. In no case have we regretted our out-lay, and we would cheerfully make the

same expenditure over again to secure the I spent two afternoons looking round among the more important factories, and heard much the same story. President Darnall, of the Muncie nail-works, who moved that establishment here from Greencastle, took me through his new mill, now running double turn, and with not a pound of coal on the premises, except the little slack used in the blacksmith-shops. "I can get my raw material as low as Indianapolis," he said. "and our shipping he said, "and our shipping and receiving arrangements here are such that we have no hauling. As for the saving in fuel there has been an excellent opportunity for comparison in our case, and I am satisfied we shall save \$40,-000 a year on that item alone. We have \$200,000 invested here, and the saving over coal fuel would constitute a good return

yearly on that amount. C. H. Over, of the window-glass-works, figured out a saving on his fuel that gave him a satisfactory margin. "There is one thing," he said, "that ought not to be omitted in this calculation, and that is the large earnings of a considerable proportion of the operatives here. Most of mine will average \$35 a week, and I have known some of the blowers to make as much as \$90 a week. The hours are comparatively short, and while the workmen in othbranches of the glass business will not average as much in wages or have as much time to spend their earnings they are, as a rule, good livers."

At the Hemingway glass-works the situation was less encouraging, but not without "The flint-glass trade." said a member of the firm, "is badly demoralized at present. If we were not as favorably located as we are we should be doing nothing. When the balance of the people in our line who are located in the gas belt learn enough to avoid the giving away of all the advantages of their location we shall do better." D. L. H.

IN MADISON COUNTY.

It Has Brought Millions of Capital and Great Prosperity to Anderson.

ANDERSON, Dec. 6 .- "You have been busy, apparently, writing up Indianapolis natural-gas interests," said ex-Senator C. L. Henry, "that you do not seem to have had any time left for our own natural-gas

"That may be," remarked George Root, who came up from Indianapolis this week to look after his investments, "but the copie of Anderson can hardly expect a great deal to be said by others about natural-gas development here, when they have so little to say about it themselves. They had not a word to say when I struck the best gas well in the State here—a well that would have started a fresh boom in any

other gas town in the Indiana belt." This conversation illustrates fairly the situation in this portion of the field. I have been at Elwood and Alexandria, in the northern portion of this county-both thriving towns that have made marked progress by reason of their natural-gas supply-at Pendleton, in the southeast, and at Cnesterfield, in the southwestern end, which supplies the product for the Richmond pipe-line, beside spending one day here, and I have heard less gas talk in the county than I could hear in one evening sitting by the office fire in the Kirby House at Muncie. "We know we have a good thing here and we do not care to talk much about it," said J. W. Lovett, who, with Mr. Henry, has laid out some of the largest recent additions to this city. Nevertheless he offered to show me what had been accomplished since the natural-gas era of the city began, and, in company with him and Mr. Henry, I made the circuit of the new manufacturing establishments. Taking them in the order in which they were secured, they consist of the American Glass Company's plant, which came from Martin's Ferry, O., with a capital of \$100,000 and 180 employes; the American Rod, Wire and Nail Company's works, a branch of the Covington, Ky., concern of the same name, with a capital stock of \$600,000 and 300 employes; the Anderson knife and bar-works, which came from Dayton, O., with a capital of \$100,000 and 70 employes; the J. W. Sefton Manufactur-ing Company, which came from Dayton, O., with a capital stock of \$75,000 and 250 employes; the Anderson Flint-bottle Company, which came from Butler, Pa., with a capital stock of \$40,000 and 60 employes; the Pennsylvania Glass Company, a table-ware factory, which came from Meadville, Pa., with a capital stock of \$100,000 and 180 employes; the American straw-board-works. a branch of the Union Straw-board Company, with a capital of \$300,000 and 180 employes; the Philadelphia quartz-mill, for the manufacture of silicate of potash and mineral oils, with a capital of \$25,000 and 40 employes; the Anderson bolt-works, which came from Buffalo, N. Y., with a capital stock of \$120,000 and 130 employes; the "D" handle factory, which came from Lima, O., with a capital stock of \$25,000 and 25 employes: the Jones & Clemens brick factory, with \$25,000 capital and 40 employes, and the Holt Sash and Blind Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$25,000 and twenty employes. Beside these there are the Irondale Steel and Iron Company's works, now in process of construction by G. R. Root and D. W. Lovett, of Indianapolis, with a capital stock of \$100,000, and a probability of employing two hun-dred men, and the Columbia encaustic tileworks, now being built by a company in-cluding B. O. Haugh, George Lilly and P. V. Radelii, of Indianapolis, and which will

Glass Company's factory are among the largest and most complete establishments of their kind in the United States, and the others are above the average in their arrangement and equipment. The Iriondale mill is being carefully built and arranged. and the tile-works, now nearly under roof, is said to be the best-planned establish-

ment of the kind in the country. It will be seen by a review of the list that up to this time Anderson has secured fourteen new factories, with a combined capital of over \$1,200,000 and 1,475 operatives, the latter to be probably increased to upwards of eighteen hundred when the two manufacturing establishments uncom-pleted are finished. The manufactures of Anderson, before the discovery of natural gas, were limited to one or two small machine-shops and a few wood-working factories of little importance. Its capital invested in manufacturing then probably did not exceed one-tenth of that which has come to it since the first gas well was found near its borders, and the operatives then employed in its factories were less than a third of the number now working in its new manufacturing industries. Alexandria, which had nothing of consequence, now has one of the largest and best brick factories in the State; Elwood has grown from a hamlet to a city of 2,000 inhabitants, with two thriving iron-works; Pendleton, which, in addition to its three gas wells, has developed glass-sand quar-ries suitable for all grades of glass manufacture, has secured a sand-mill and crusher, with a capacity of forty tons daily, and located a window-glass factory, besides securing the contract for one of the largest plate-glass-works in the country, on which \$23,000 has already been paid. It is safe to say that Madison county has secured accessions of more than \$2,000,000 outside capital already since her gas territory was developed, and that the new industries already located mean an addition of more than 2,000 skilled operators to her former manufacturing population.

"I will give you \$100 for every unrented or unoccupied house you can find in Anderson," said Mr. Henry, "although we have built more than 1,000 new ones here during the past year. The demand has been so great for them that I have seen a lot, with nothing on it but the corner stakes marking the location of a proposed building, bearing a placard with the sign, 'This House Rented.' We now have a population of 11,000, and had about 4,000 when our gas was discovered. The main supply for the city is furnished by the Citizens' Gas Company and the Natural-gas and Oil Company, each of which has about sixteen miles of mains, and the new additions are supplied by smaller plants, most of which are owned by co-operative companies, in which a \$50 share gives the holder free gas for his residence while the supply continues. There are seventeen gas-wells in the immediate neighborhood of Anderson, with a total output of 100,000,000 cubic feet daily, and the three latest sunk will furnish 21,000,000 cubic feet, or an average of 7,000,000 feet each, every twenty-four hours. There has been no non-producing well sunk in this county up to this time, nor has it been necessary to 'shoot' any of the wells sunk in this portion of the territory. We find the gas at an average depth of 900 feet, and have never been annoyed with salt water, although some of the wells have been run to their full capacity. Most of our manufacturing concerns own their own wells, although in some cases two or more factories use one well jointly. There may be a little coal used here, but the amount is so small that it will cut no figure in the calculation, and the amount of our saving is practically the value of the coal which would be required for the domestic uses of a city of our population, added to the amount which would be necessary to supply fuel for our present

factories, if they were operated under the coal regime." I would like to devote a little space to detailed description of the larger factories here, but would find it difficult to convey any satisfactory impression of them. The straw-board-works, which, as I have said, is a branch factory of the Union Straw-board Company, a trust with an estimated capital of \$15,000,000, covers several acres, and its buildings are so colossal in their proportions, and erected so substantially that they seem designed to stand for a century. The boiler-house, 44x156 feet, contains a battery of sixteen boilers for power and cooking purposes; the two-story engine-house, 64x72, holds a Corliss engine of 800-horse power, and six smaller engines for special uses; the grinding-house has three stories, 66x246; the bleaching-house, two stories, 66x220; the warehouse is 44x216, and the straw sheds 72x300 feet. Besides these there are machine shops and rooms of like proportion, all of brick, and tilled with the perfected machinery that indicates a determination to achieve the best results, regardless of first expenditure. The wire-mills, covered with iron sheeting, are hardly less extensive in their completed portions, and the glass-works, while covering smaller areas, are among the best of those which the new fuel has brought into this belt. Accurate figures showing the quantity of leased gas lands in this section are dif-ticult to get. Mr. Boyce told me at Muncie that the sentiment of the farmers of Delaware county had come to be averse to the giving of gas leases on their lands, especially where the gas was intended for transportation out of the State. They have come to reason that it will be a good deal better for them if manufactures from abroad can be brought to this vicinity, instead of having the gas transported for use away from home. Nevertheless it is claimed here that the Chicago people have secured considerable territory in the northern part of Delaware county, and that their agents in this county have leased several thousand acres near Alexandria. The records of both counties, however, show an inconsiderable amount of gas land leased a compared with their gas area, and the aggregate of gas leases in either county, in-tended for foreign use, will probably not exceed 4,000 acres. The territory which supplies the Fort Wayne pipe-line extends beyond the lower edge of Blackford county into the northeast corner of Delaware, and the Richmond pipe-line is supplied from territory at Chesterfield, near the eastern edge of this county. Secretary Schlater, who is associated with ex-Congressman Doxey in the Richmond pipe-line enterprise, says there is little or no difficulty in getting all the gas leases wanted in either this or Delaware county, the yearly rental ranging from \$1 to 25 cents an acre. There is considerable discussion here over the effect of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois declaring the unconstitutionality of the Chicago Gas Trust as affecting the further movement of Chicago in the direction of this field. The general belief is that the gas companies there will organize as a private corporation, or in some other form in which their joint operations will not be interfered with, but, even in that event, there is no confidence felt here that a pipe-line from this section to Chicago can ever be successfully operated. "The distance is too great for the initial pressure, said one operator who has given considerable study to the question of gas transit; "and there is no probability of any successful device by which additional pressure can be added at intermediate points. It cannot be pumped like oil, and the application of an air-pump at any point along the line would only cause additional friction and adulteration. I shall have no faith in either the Chicago or Cincinnati pipe-line projects until gas is struck a good deal nearer to those cities than it has been found at this time. The Cincinnati scheme I have always looked upon as a mere device to strike the Cincinnati local

cinnati streets, and thus force a sale of the privilege to the artificial-gas combination With the supply of natural gas here the users come nearer to successfully defying the elements of nature than at any point I have yet visited. At Irondale, where I watched the workmen on the new sheetfron-mill in course of erection, the big steam pump was running without an ounce of steam, the power being supplied by the direct force of natural gas admitted to the cylinders. From the exhaust of the pump the fires were fed that enabled the bricklayers to go on with their work, while the temperature a few feet distant stood below freezing point, and some distance further away the excavators, using portable hose, played a heavy stream of flame on the frozen ground to remove the frost and make the trench diggers' work easy. D. L. H.

gas company by securing a franchise

to lay mains for natural gas through Cin-

Rare Chance for Bruiser Sullivan. FARGO, N. D., Dec. 6 .- At a meeting of the recently-organized Dempsey Athletic Club, this evening, it was decided to offer a purse of \$40,000 for a fight to a finish between John L. Sullivan and Peter Jackson. A committee of five was selected to draft rules to govern the contest, and given until

INDIANA AND ILLINOISNEWS

Bad Wreck on the Lake Shore Road at Chesterton Caused by an Open Switch.

Fireman Killed and Conductor and Engineer Badly Hurt-Saloon Licenses Refused-Fursman's Shortage Is \$200,000.

INDIANA.

A Misplaced Switch Causes the Death of One Man and Injury of Two Others.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal CHESTERTON, Dec. 6.-A misplaced switch at Dunn Park, a sand-shipping station on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, thirty-five miles east of Chicago, wrecked the limited express west-bound at 8 o'clock to-night. The locomotive was wrecked and the three front cars crushed to pieces. One railroad employe was fatally hurt, two others sustaining serious injuries. The names are as fol-

George Wilson, fireman, left arm cut off ust below the shoulder, died three hours after the accident; C. C. Harris, conductor, Eikhart, severely cut about the head and arms, and sprained between the shoulders; A. M. Beckett, engineer, Elkhart, arm and face badly hurt.

A number of the passengers were thrown from their seats, but, beyond a few slight bruises, none were hurt. They were all placed in the two uninjured coaches, and sent to their destination over the Michigan Central road. The accident was caused by the negligence of a trackman, who failed to close a switch after letting a work train

Another Prohibition Victory at Charlestown.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal JEFFERSONVILLE, Dec. 6.-When the application of William Cramer for license to retail, at Charlestown, intoxicating liquors was withdrawn, it was supposed that the saloon war was over at that place, and peace and quiet would prevail. However, John E. Warren, a saloon-keeper of Henryville, and George Stradley, who is the proprietor of a little groggery at Crothersville, followed Cramer with an application for a or license. When the matter came fore the commissioners, this morning, a remonstrance, as long the Declaration of Inependence, was also presented for the consideration of the commissioners. The result was a refusal on the part of the board to grant the license, and the anti-saloon people are highly elated over their latest

Against the School-Book Law.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WARSAW, Dec. 6 .- Judge Frazer, of the Kosciusko Circuit Court, has handed down a decision on the school-book lay in the case of the State ex rel. Snoke et al. vs. Blue, trustee, an application for a mandate compelling Blue to make requisition on the county superintendent for the Indiana company's books. The mandate was refused. Although Judge Frazer holds that the Legislature has the power to enact laws providing for the use of a cer-tain series of books, he holds that the law itself is insufficient to enforce the use of the books, simply requiring the trustees to provide them for use in the schools, but not compelling him to supersede those already in use.

Liquor War in Wabash County.

Special to the Indianapol's Journal. WABASH, Dec. 6 .- The people of Lafontaine, this county, are rejoicing to-night because of the refusal of the County Commissioners to grant a liquor license to Messrs. Beik & Duncan, so that the town is to be without a saloon. A vigorous remonstrance was made to the granting of the icense, and some novel constitutional points were raised, the principal one being that the commissioners had no constitu-tional right to grant licenses of this char-acter, and that the law by which they claim this prerogative is unconstitutional. This afternoon, after taking the matter under advisement, the board decided to reject the application for license.

Death of Captain Noel, of Fortville.

Special to the Indianapolis Journey FORTVILLE, Dec. 6.—Captain Thomas I Noel, one of the oldest citizens of thi community, died here this morning at the advanced age of seventy-four years. Noel was a man of ability and strong Republican views; he has served as postmaster herefor over twenty-five years; he was removed by leveland's administration and reappointed under Harrison. His admiration for Lincoln. Grant and Sherman was unlimited. He was a well-known man over this county. The funeral will occur from the M. E. Church, at this place, at 10 A. M.,

Farmers to Be Furnished with Gas.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal HARTFORD CITY, Dec. 6 .- The County Commissioners to-day granted right-of-way to the Salamonie Gas Company, of Ft Wayne, to use the highways for its pipelines. The consideration is that the company shall furnish gas to farmers along heir lines at the same rates char them at Montpelier, this county. The contract embraces a concession that no other company in the State has ever yet made, and farmers are feeling good over their prospects for the great fuel.

Heavy Damage Suit from a Bridge Accident. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Dec. 6.-Two months ago a

bridge in Lafayette township went down with a traction engine and threshing machine. Horace M. Wright, Henry M. Sparks and Isanberger Wilmore were on the bridge at the time. Sparks and Wright were naimed for life and Wilmore was killed. His heirs now bring suit for \$10,000 damages. Sparks wants \$2,500 and Wright asks for \$25,000. The three suits were filed against the county to-day.

Minor Notes. Hamilton county will grant no more licenses to sell liquor. The residence of Judge O. J. Lotz, at

Muncie, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, \$1,000. Magdaline Baggs, aged 106, died at Milton esterday. She was born in Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 22, 1783. The Peru fire department is now, with

the newly arrived appliances, on a plane second to no city in Indiana. John Bowman, a farmer near Valparaiso. was choked to death by a bone. Michael Davitt, a workman on the new Ohio-river bridge, at Jeffersonville, was struck by a falling beam and killed.

Robert Connelly, an old citizen of Logans-port, who has been under treatment of Christian scientists, has been declared in-The Women's Christian Temperance Un-

ion, of Peru, has disbanded its organization with the Murphy League. James Cutsinger, charged with the mur-

was dismissed on motion of the prosecuting attorney for want of evidence to con-E. Marier, of Chicago, has determined to sink another shaft for coalat Clay City. He has already spent \$1,500 in sinking two holes, but has been stopped in both by

der of Taylor Ballard, at Franklin, in 1885,

John Egner, for forty-five years a resident of LaPorte, died yesterday at the advanced age of eighty-five years. He was the father of lifteen children, five of whom

and the mother survive hin R. W. Diamond, of Cleveland, O., is lying critically ill in a hospital at Fort Wayne as the result of a practical joke played by drunken companions, who tied him in bed and left him there sixty-two hours. Harlan Torrence, of Fortville, a young

by the premature discharge of a gun in the

hands of a companion yesterday. Ampu-tation at the shoulder was necessary. He A divorce proceeding was filed yesterday next Monday night to report. President Wilson wired Sullivan the action of the club.

RED CROSS Cough Drops 5 cents per box.

In the Monday Club, and asked the court to grant her \$5,flat house here. Their mother locked them up in the bed-room while she went marfrom New York. Dec. 6.—A
stout, and asked the court to grant her \$5,flat house here. Their mother locked them up in the bed-room while she went marfrom New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—A
stout computed that will recompled the stout to grant her \$5,flat house here. Their mother locked them up in the bed-room while she went marfrom New York.

has failed to provide, and that he has been treating her very cruelly. Mr. and Mrs. Stout were married in 1885, and are both past middle age. Both are well known in

nd about Bloomington. The Citizens' Gas Company, of Portland yesterday drilled in a five-million well six miles west of Portland. The natural gas companies, bakers and butchers are all cutting prices there and the people are enjoying the fight.

The residence of E. K. Perry, at Elletts-ville, was destroyed by fire Thursday evening. Some boys were using fire-crackers in a stable, and thus started the fire, and from that the house caught. Most of the contents were saved. Loss, \$4,000; insurance, \$2,500.

ILLINOIS. Fursman's Defalcation Finally Reaches the Gigantic Figure of \$200,000.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal BLOOMINGTON, Dec. 6.-The amount of the stealing done by W. H. Fursman, the Pontiac, Ill., loan-broker and abstract-maker, who left the country two weeks ago, has grown fearfully since the first estimate of \$50,000, made the day after his flight. On Tuesday last it was figured at \$143,000. Today the probably complete figures place it at \$200,000. It will not be less, and may be more. Discoveries have been reported from all parts of the country. Hudson, Burr & Co., of this city, loan-brokers, for whom Fursman was agent, are directly interested in \$125,000 of this sum. C. P. Angell & Co., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., have a similar interest in \$20,000 of it. The remaining \$55,000 is scattered about the country in small sums. That Fursman was a nervy scoundrel is shown by the fact that a draft for \$3,000 issued by a Pontiac bank, which he had with him, has been returned from New York "paid." Fursman must have procured his identification at some bank, probably Buffalo, N. Y., after the news of his flight and forgeries had been wired all over the United States.

Secret Society Elections. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MONTICELLO, Dec. 6.—The following commanders were elected by the various organizations at their annual elections just held Franklin Post, No. 256, G. A. R., Monticello, commander, T. N. Moffitt: Phenix Lodge. No. 204, Knights of Pythias, chancellor commander, W. I. Wikoff; E. C. Camp Post, G. A. R., Bement, commander, F. A. Jones; Bement Lodge, No. 191, Knights of Pythias, chancellor commander, E. E. Jeter; Monticello Council, R. A. M., H. E. Huston, high priest.

Death from an Old Injury. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

BLOOMINGTON, Dec. 6 .- Patrick H. Keating, a veteran locomotive engineer of the Chicago & Alton railroad, who for the last seventeen years ran the pay car and the directors' car of that line, died to-night, aged fifty-one. His death resulted indi-rectly from an injury to his head suffered fourteen years ago by the signal bell of his engine being pulled loose by the cord and striking him on the head. He ran an engine on the Alton twenty-six years.

Brief Mention. Upon his pleading guilty Judge Hughes sentenced Wm. Hamilton, at Mattoon, to a

ive years' term in the penitentiary for At a meeting of the Illinois National Guard Association held Thursday at Springfield, Gen. Charles Fitz Simmons, of Chicago, was elected president of the association. Rabbits are more plentiful in all parts of Illinois than was ever before known. They

are killed by the hundreds by sportsmen

who realize from 35 to 60 cents a dozen for

At Jacksonville, Wednesday night, Will iam Mallen, while crossing a railroad bridge, was struck by a train and instantly cilled. A woman with him had her arm broken in two places.

While George Calhoun, living near La-Harpe, Hancock county, was out hunting, he had his face and breast filled with shot from the gun of a companion, causing painful and critical wounds.

Burglars effected an entrance to Geo. L. Matthews's clothing store in Mattoon Thursday night and carried away a considerable amount of wearing apparel for men and boys. No arrests have yet been made. Jennie Merrill, the sixteen-year-old

daughter of a Galesburg merchant, left the Female Seminary in that town three days ago, donned male attire, and left for St. Louis, where she was captured Thursday and placed in charge of the matron of the central station She says that no lovers are involved in the escapade, that she simply grew tired of the seminary, and will will ingly return home with her father.

Noted Insurance Case Decided.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 6.—A verdict was found in the case of Mrs. Sadie McConkey vs. The Travelers' Accident Insurance Company. The jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of \$6,995, the entire amount asked. The company will probably again appeal.
The action was on an accident policy for \$5,000. The plaintiff's husband was treasurer of White Pine county, Nevada. He attended a ball at Eureka, Jan. 1, 1883, and left his wife about midnight, saying that he had to prepare his books for his suc-cessor, who would be installed next day, and would return to the hall in an hour. few hours later his wife became alarmed. and upon searching he was found lying coins scattered about the floor, while a revolver lay beside him. The theory of his friends was robbery and murder, of others defalcation and suicide. A clause of the policy, in small type, provided there could be no recovery for death from intentional injuries inflicted by the holder, or others. Judge Love, in the trial at Dubuque, denounced this clause as dishonest and invalid, and the jury found for plair tiff in the sum of \$5,600. Plaintiff threw off \$600, but Judge Love restored it, that the defendant might appeal to the United States Supreme Court. The latter body reversed Judge Love's decision.

Conductor and Fireman Killed. DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 6.-A collision between two freight trains on the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City road occurred last night at Durango, nine miles from this city. Conductor Berry, of the local train, and fireman John Hickey, of the through train, were instantly killed, Berry's body being scattered in fragments in the wrecked cars and on the track. Several others were injured, but none seriously. An engine and seven loaded cars were wrecked. The fault appears to lie with brakeman Hall, who threw the switch before the train had time to get on the side track. He claimed that conductor Berry was drunk and gave the signal, but this charge is indignantly denied by the other trainmen, and Hall had to fiee for his life to avoid being lynched for making the claim. Berry lived in St. Paul and Hickey

in Dubuque. Patti and Her Dogs. NEW YORK, Dec. 6.-Madame Adelina Patti-Nicolini arrived here to-day on the Teutonic. One who met her on shipboard down the bay said this: "Patti is forty-five years old, but she does not look it. She and the members will affiliate hereafter looked beautiful. She wore a black cashmere dress and basque, with a black cloak. Her bonnet was black and was covered, as was her face, with a Hading veil. She had on light-colored gloves. In her arm she carried a ten-inch Mexican spaniel, wrapped carefully in a blue china silk shawl. Only its head remained uncovered." Just as the visitor had finished his survey of the songstress M. Nicolini and Mme. Nordica came up. The husband had another Mexican spaniel in his arms. This one was wrapped in a red silk shawl. It is only six or eight inches long and looks like a little baby chimpanzee.

Republican Mayor Elected.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 6.—In the post-poned election to-day Henry L. Barker (Rep.) was re-elected Mayor over Hiram Howard (Dem.) by a majority of 762 in a total vote of 14,556, the heaviest ever cast in a city election. At the regular election, Nov. 16, Barker lacked 114 of a majority. The vote to-day stood: Barker, 7,659; Howard, 6,626; Searles (Prohib.), 261; scattering,

Two Boys suffocated.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 .- Robert and George in the Monroe Circuit Court that will ere- | Lilly, aged, respectively, six and four

ARREST OF REV. W. F. PETTIT

Circumstances Leading to the Belief that He Had Poisoned His Wife.

Great Prominence of the Accused in Religious and Secret Society Circles-Well Known Throughout the Whole State.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 6 .- The announcement, this morning, of the arrest of Rev. W. Fred Pettit, upon the charge of murder, was a genuine surprise in this community, where he was known so well. Mrs. Pettit was taken ill on Saturday evening, July 13, soon after her return from a month's visit at South Bend. On the 14th she had convulsions, but rallied, until Wednesday, the 17, when the convulsions returned, and she died about noon. On the 18th the body was embalmed and shipped to near West Monroe, New York, where it was interred on the 20th. Mr. Pettit at once returned to this county. Meanwhile the tongues of neighbors began to wag. There were hints or expressions of belief that there was something mysterious about the wife's death. The symptoms were such as usually attend deaths from strychnine. Then the gossips said the preacher was very friendly with a lady member of his congregation. In a short time the whole neighborhood of Shawnee Mounds was talking about the preacher, and some were commenting severely upon what they termed the haste with which the body was shipped away after death, and upon the fact that the symptoms were all those of strychnine poison. But the high standing of the minister, his apparent happy domestic relations, gave his friends an opportunity to take his part, which many of his congregation did, and stuck to the belief that he was an abused man. By and by it came out that, prior to going away on the summer visit, a considerable quantity of strychnine had been distributed about the Pettit homestead, for the purpose of killing rats which

Mr. Pettit, in the meantime, remained in this neighborhood, attended the Battleground camp-meeting, of which he was the secretary, taking an active part in the proceedings, and apparently unconcerned about the matter. In September the Methodist Conference met, and Mr. Pettit attended. At that meeting the stories that had been floating about the neighborhood concerning him and his atleged friendliness with Mrs. Whitehead, a member of his congregation, were presented to the cabinet. Rev. S. P. Colvin, of Crawfordsville, the sharpest ministerial attorney in the conference, was retained to defend him. Suddenly, without going into an investigation, Pettit asked permission to withdraw from the conference, which permit was granted, and he withdrew under charges, very much to the surprise of those of his friends who had stuck to him. He returned to Lafayette and was interviewed. He said that he was innocent of any wrong conduct, but, after hearing all the neighborhood gossip retailed to the cabinet, he had become so utterly disgusted with the whole matter that he resolved to retire for a brief season from the ministry and let the false stories die of their own

infested the premises. This was commented

upon, and winks and nods grew into expressions of belief that the matter should

be investigated.

Thus the matter ran along until the latter part of November, Mr. Pettit, in the meantime, having gone to Columbus, O., where he found employment with a book-house. The grand jury of this county took up the matter, and about fitty witnesses from the Shawnee Mound neighborhood were subpenaed, including the doctors and undertakers. The grand jury worked upon the case for several days, but were compelled to adjourn, by law, and no bill was found against the minister. This was regarded by his friends as a vindication or refutation of all the insinuations against him. either public or private. But the testi-mony of the witnesses had aroused a susicion in the mind of the prosecuting attorney. He saw that there was likely always to be a doubt in the minds of the people as to the cause of Mrs. Pettit's death. To put at rest forever all talk, he took with to West Monroe, N.Y., where they obtained the consent of Mrs. Sperry and Miss Laura Shields, mother and sister of Mrs. Pettit, to disinter the body, and have a chemical analysis made. The relatives gave assent -all the while expressing a firm belief that the husband was innocent of any wrong or violence. The stomach and parts were obtained, and the analysis made by Dr. W. H. Peters, of this city. His report to the prosecuting attorney is that he found strychnine poison in the body in considerable quantities-over half a grain. As soon as this report was made, John A. Fiddler, a member of the grand jury, made an affida-vit against Pettit, charging him with the murder of his wife, by poison. An officer was at once sent to Indianapolis, and a

requisition obtained for Pettit, who was then at Columbus, O. His arrest was made on Thursday. The case is attracting a great deal of aton, and when it doubtless be one of the most noted suits ever tried in the Tippecanoe county courts.
Pettit is a man of about thirty-eight years
of age, an eloquent, talented minister. He
is a member of the Masonic order, and is to-day Grand Prelate in the Grand Com-mandery. Many think that he is the victim of unfortunate circumstances, while others believe that there is something back of it all. There is no known reason why he should want to have gotten his wife out of the way, unless it was that he had become infatuated with another, and altogether the case is one of great mystery. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Pettit, a daughter of about ten years, who is with her mother's in New York State. Mrs. Whitehead, the woman whose name was, by the gossips coupled with that of Pettit, is a wealthy widow, who has always stood well in the community, and her friends scout the idea that any other relations than pure friend-ship ever existed between them.

The serious charge and the prompt arrest is the one topic of conversation here, and much interest is manifested to know what the defendant himself has to say upon the subject.

Preacher Charged with Bigamy. ATLANTA. Ga., Dec. 6 .- The investigation of Rev. Walter R. Dale was brought to a close to-day, when George P. Horton, of Wadesboro, N. C., went before the committee. Dale is charged with being one J. M Nuttall, who married and deserted Horton's sister. Horton's identification was com plete. He faced Dale and declared with emphasis that he was Nuttal. Dale was placed under arrest on the charge of big-

Mangled by Dynamite.

Bradford, Pa., Dec. 6.-An explosion of lynamite, at Howard Junction, to-day, killed G. Mahretta and D. Luttea, Italians, aged respectively twenty-five and twentyeight, and seriously injured G. Marganita, a young Hungarian, aged eighteen. Seventy-live men were engaged in construction work on the new Bradford & Johnsonburg railroad. The three unfortunates went to a shanty to thaw out frozen dynamite cartridges for blasting. While engaged in this work a terrible explosion took place, blowing the shanty to splinters and throwing the men quite a distance. Luttea was killed instantly, and Mahretta died in a short time. Both were terribly mangled Mahretta's body being torn limb from limb. Marganita was blown into the air, and evbody, nothing but his shoes being left. He is badly cut and bruised, but will recover.

Itlegal Distillery Under a Paint-Mill. NEW YORK, Dec. 6 .- At Newton, L. I., on Inesday, a paint-mill was burned. To-day, in the ground beneath was found a moonshiner's nest. In the vats were 2,000 gallons of mash, and it has been running ten years. Warrants are out for three men, one of them being a justice of the peace.

Steamship Arrivals. NEW YORK, Dec. 6 .- Arrived: Holland rom London; Saale, from Bremen; State of ANTWERP, Dec. 6 .- Arrived: Illinois,

Buckwheat With Cakes Noval Baking Powder:

THE most cherished of all the griddle cakes, and when properly made the most delicious. It has been against buckwheat cakes made in the old-fashioned way with yeast or risen overnight that they were frequently heavy or sour; that disagreeable effects followed their eating. It has been found that these objections are completely over-come by mixing them with the Royal Baking Powder instead of yeast. Quickly made; no setting overnight; no materials spoiled. Risen with Royal Baking Powder they are most delicious—light, sweet, tender, assuredly wholesome, and may be eaten by any one without the slightest inconvenience. Once tested from the following receipt, the buckwheat cake will be awarded a prominent place among our table delicacies. RECEIPT.—Take two cups of buckwheat flour, one cup of wheat flour, two tablespoons of Royal Baking Powder, one half teaspoon of salt and sift dry, well and thoroughly together. Then mix with sweet milk into a thin batter and bake at once on a hot griddle. Try them made this way. They will be a revelation.

Royal Baking Powder is specially made for use in the preparation of the finest, most wholesome, and delicate cookery. Because of its great strength it is also the most economical of leavening agents,

NATIONAL CAPITAL GOSSIP.

[Concluded from First Page.] purchased to-day \$1,100,000 bonds were surrendered by deposit banks-three their entire holdings, and three a large proportion of their holdings. Of the latter class one bank, which held \$1,000,000, has reduced its holdings to \$300,000. The total amount sur-

rendered by banks to date is \$3,317,000. General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.-C. P. Jacobs, of

Indianapolis, is at the Ebbitt. Fourth-class postmasters were appointed to-day as follows: Griffin, Posey county, Samuel Griffin, vice E. Garrett, removed; Judson, Parke county, Jacob E. Smith, vice J. M. Glover, resigned; Mariah Hill, Spencer county, Wm. Schwartz, vice F. W.

Wagner, removed. H. A. Deardorf, of Fostoria, O., is at the

Isaac M. Martin, for many years a well-known officer of the Treasury Department, leaves for his home at Richmond to-morrow, with a view to settling up his affairs preparatory to removing to Seattle. Wash., as stated in a Journal dispatch a few days

A. H. H. Webster, of New York, was to-day appointed commercial agent of the nited States at Chatham, Ontario. Consul Diehler, of Florence, incloses to he State Department extracts from ologne newspapers, in which it is openly charged that horse meat is extensively used there in the manufacture of bologna sau-

The delegates to the wool-growers' convention met to-day, but owing to the illness of President Delano an adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

SPEAKER REED'S CHARACTERISTICS.

A Description of His Methods When on the Floor of the House. Special in Philadelphia Press. Physically, Tom Reed is the biggest man n the House, or at least he was in the last Congress. He must weigh about as much as Grover Cleveland, and he has the latter's advantage in being taller. He is a finished French scholar, and reads everything published in that language. Mr. Morgan, the Washington correspondent of the Boston Globe (Dem.), wrote after the last session o Congress: "Reed rarely misses a session of the House, and while there is busy at his correspondence, and the same char-a teristic is noted of his bandwriting as of other men of generous womanly. As you look down from the galleries and gaze upon his shining bald head, his baby blue eyes, and his childlike countenance, and see him sprawling all over his desk apparently paying not the slig attention to what is going on about him you would be apt to think that he was no of much importance in the legislation of his coutry. But wait. The Democrats are pitching into some unlucky fellow on his side of the House. There is considerable noise, and members are crowding the well in front of the Speaker's desk. The first signs of the coming storm are like the bugle notes to an old charger. Reed fidgets in his seat. Then he slowly rises and surveys the scene. He gets up and moves into the aisle. (Remember I am describing one of the many scenes I witnessed last winter.) The House knows what is coming. There is a half-cynical, half-contemptuous smile on the big fellow's face. Then his hand goes up very much in the attitude of a school boy asking his teacher to be allowed to speak, and he drawls out, 'Mr. Speaker.' Then Reed opens fire. It is seldom but when he finishes the House feels that there has been some aqua fortis scattered round. Sometimes a man is found bold enough to try and answer

spring, was his pet aversion. Whenever Townshend got up Reed was sure to follow him, and the way he used to go for Townshend was a caution. Now you know some-thing about the man, but only a little." How Tom Reed awoke one day, or rather read the newspapers one morning, to find himself famous has been told by the admirable Washington Star. Eighteen words did it. Not long after having taken his seat in Congress he was making a little speech, when some member interrupted him with an annoying question. Reed answered him, then in his high nasal tones "And now, having embalmed that fly in

him. If he is wise, he never does it a second

time. The late Sunset Cox and Reed used

to have some lively sparring matches, but Dick Townshend, of Illinois, who died last

the liquid amber of my remarks, I will go This shaft of wit hit the newspaporial bull's-eye, and from that time Tom Reed's name was a familiar one throughout the

Grudgingly Acknowledged.

President Harrison made one sensible recommendation in the course of his message. It was that when important public works were undertaken the appropriation shuld be sufficient to complete them. This was said with special reference to the rivers and harbors.

Dr. Talmage's Wealth.

A special article in yesterday's Eagle sets at rest certain assertions, some of them thoughtless, and others, it is to be feared slightly malicious, to the effect that the pastor of the Tabernacle is a very rich man. There is good authority for saying that he is not worth more than \$200,000.

How About the Hill Faction?

Charleston News and Courier. The mobilization of the minority is preliminary to effective fighting. The party is solid in Washington and solid throughout the country-solid for good government, solid for the people, solid for Grover Cleve-

Scott's Tomb,

Milwankee Sentinel. It is announced that William L. Scott will erect a \$40,000 mausoleum at Erie, Pa.

It will show to future generations that Mr. Scott was a wealthy man, but it will not help a camel to go through the eye of a Higginson's Conundrum.

Colonel Hgginson says, in Harper's Bazar, that there are 2,672 more married women than married men in Massachusetts. The reader can take his choice as to whether this means polygamy or grass-widows.

FALLING of the hair is the result of inacmorbid state of the scalp, which may be cured by Hall's Hair Renewer.